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**Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence**

**Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution**

# Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006 and 62/199 of 19 December 2007 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

*Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

*Reaffirming also* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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*Recognizing* that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Expressing deep concern* at the current financial and economic crises, as a direct consequence of unchecked neoliberal financial deregulation and the lack of regulatory oversight, and food and energy crises and their negative impact on the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly for developing countries,

*Recognizing* that domestic economies are now intertwined with the global economy and that globalization affects all countries in different ways, and that countries on the one hand have trade and investment opportunities to, inter alia, fight poverty, while on the other face constraints in the degree of flexibility they have in pursuing their national development strategies,

*Reaffirming* its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into reduction of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting* that particular attention must be given, in the context of globalization, to the objective of protecting, promoting and enhancing the rights and welfare of women and girls, as stated in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Expresses concern* that the most recent poverty estimates reveal that poverty is more widespread than previously estimated;

3. *Recognizes with serious concern* the negative impacts of the current financial and economic crises, particularly on developing countries, in view of their limited capacity to facilitate export and secure access to credit as well as pursue effective counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies, and on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Recognizes* that the present financial crisis and the response measures adopted by the Governments of the affected countries have underlined the important role of the public sector in guaranteeing a safe and stable economic environment;

5. *Also recognizes* that greater consistency is required among the macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial, environmental and gender-equality policies to support the common aim of making globalization work for all;

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[3] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[4] A/63/333.

6. *Stresses* the need for better mechanisms and institutions to address systemic weaknesses and enhance the coherence, complementarity and coordination of inclusive and transparent global economic policymaking;

7. *Underlines* the fact that economies exist in a globalizing world where the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations has meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, to say the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that efforts to implement and navigate the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and in this regard, take into consideration the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus[a] and the World Summit outcome;

8. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote and maximize the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses in this regard the importance of seeking urgent efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions, reiterates its continuing concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

9. *Stresses* the need for increased support for agriculture in developing countries, particularly in developing countries, so as to [...] rural areas, food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development;

10. *Recognizes* that growth strategies and macro-economic policies need to promote decent employment objectives in order to achieve reductions in poverty, and that these policies must take into account the gender dimension of women's employment;

11. *Encourages* all development partners to help strengthen and support national health and education policies and plans of developing countries through providing assistance and funding in accordance with their development needs and priorities;

12. *Notes* that the role of Governments is critical in establishing institutions capable of providing high-quality primary, secondary and tertiary education, including developing a clear vision for the long-term development of a comprehensive, diversified and well-articulated tertiary education system;

13. *Recognizes* that efficient and equitable health systems are needed to effectively implement the disease prevention, care and control programmes required to meet the specific health goals of reducing child and maternal mortality and reducing the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

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[a] TD/412, part II.

14. *Notes* that efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals should further include intensified control of neglected tropical diseases;

15. *Recognizes* the need for policies and measures to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead;

16. *Stresses* the need for strengthening technology transfer commitments and providing more favourable terms for technology transfer under multilateral trading agreements and for taking concrete actions to facilitate technology transfer to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on globalization and interdependence on the theme "Globalization and development: the role of the United Nations and international financial institutions in the context of the current financial and economic crisis", under the agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence";

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".